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and 23, 1920. (New York: Nat. Indus. Conf. Board. 1921. Pp. 196. \$1.50.)

Report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board on federal tax problem. (New York: Nat. Indus. Conf. Board. 1921. Pp. 58. 75c.)

Taxation of inheritances in Virginia. (Richmond: State Tax Board. 1921. Pp. 34.)

Tax on personal income, state of New York. (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1921. Pp. 80.)

Undistributed earnings tax. A plan to tax the current year's earnings of corporations, not distributed. (New York: National Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. 1921. Pp. 40.)

Population and Migration

The Italian Emigration of Our Times. By ROBERT F. FOERSTER. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1919. Pp. xx, 558. \$2.50.)

In presenting this study of Italian emigration Professor Foerster has rendered a notable contribution to sociology, particularly to those portions of it which deal with population and migratory movements. The book is eminently a product of high scholarship. The author has utilized a vast amount of material much of which is unfamiliar to the average American student and which must have required an immense amount of labor in analyzing and digesting.

Most studies of immigration written by American authors approach the problem directly from the point of view of the United States. Professor Foerster has adopted the Italian outlook, and presents the phenomenon of emigration as an integral feature of Italian national life. The first book, comprising two chapters, is a statistical study of the volume and directions of the outgoing currents and the corresponding features of the reverse flow. The next book deals with the causes of emigration. Here are considered the factors, physical, racial, and historical, which in recent years have turned the faces of so many hundreds of thousands of Italians toward foreign lands. Significant differences are pointed out between the conditions of North and South Italy.

Book III takes up the history and outstanding characteristics of the Italian settlements in various foreign lands, chief among which are France, Germany, Argentine, Brazil, and the United States. In this section is accumulated an imposing mass of data, which are of value not only in portraying the experiences of the Italians as a group but also in furnishing the kind of reliable inductive material upon which the generalizations of immigration must be based. It is exceedingly

interesting to see the way in which the basic characteristics of the Italians reveal themselves in modified aspects according to the different social and economic conditions of the lands in which they cast their lot.

Book IV takes up the problems of Italy's place among the nations of the world in the light of the traits of the Italians as emigrants, and the reactions of emigration upon Italy. The last two chapters are concerned with the practical aspects of the matter, and questions of policy and control.

There can be no question that from the professorial group of students of immigration this book will receive the warm welcome it deserves. From the point of view of making its invaluable contents more attractive to "the average citizen" it is too bad that the introductory portion is of such a highly detailed and elaborate statistical character. While the subject-matter is of the highest importance and shows remarkable care and diligence of study, it would have been possible to rearrange the material in a manner not seriously less logical which would have made it a much more appealing document.

Another possible criticism is the preponderating emphasis which is laid upon the economic aspects of the movement. It is true that immigration is today primarily an economic phenomenon, and the economic considerations are fundamental. Yet once undertaken, immigration affects more or less profoundly every life interest, and many of the most important effects develop in the non-economic interests of life. In Professor Foerster's book there are occasional glimpses into the political, marital, recreational, religious, and other social aspects of the life of Italian immigrants; but they are scarcely more than enough to whet the reader's appetite in a tantalizing way. A fuller discussion of some of these matters might have been substituted for the rather extended catalogs of the occupational activities of Italians in various lands.

With reference to the ground it covers the book will doubtless long remain the standard. An impressive amount of work has been done so thoroughly that it will never need to be done again.

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NEW BOOKS

D'AUDIFFRET. *La dépopulation.* (Paris: Revue Contemporaine. 1921. Pp. 107.)

DUBLIN, L. I. *The reduction in mortality among colored policyholders.* (New York: Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 1920. Pp. 7.)

EISLER, G. *Our immigrants of foreign tongues in their old homes and in America; a selected list for the study of the many races in the popula-*